The 2018 Nigeria HIV/AIDS Indicator and Impact Survey (NAIIS) was a national household-based survey that assessed the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and related health indicators. Data collection in South West Zone was done from July through December 2018. Data were collected from household members age 0-64 years. Home-based HIV counseling and testing services were provided to people who participated in the survey. Participants receiving an HIV-positive test result were linked to treatment services. NAIIS data includes national, zonal, and state information on HIV control activities in Nigeria.

NAIIS was led by the Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) and the National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), conducted with funding from the United States (U.S.) President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria with technical assistance from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was implemented by the NAIIS Consortium, led by the University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMB) under the supervision of the NAIIS Technical Committee.

### Survey Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unweighted sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV Indicator</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95%CI*</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95%CI</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>95%CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence †</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–49 years</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2–1.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5–0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.9–1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–64 years</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3–1.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6–1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0–1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral load suppression ‡</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–49 years</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>41.8–57.5</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>13.6–38.3</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>35.8–50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–64 years</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>42.2–56.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>18.9–39.9</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>36.7–49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The 95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.
† The numerator for HIV prevalence is the number of people tested HIV-positive in each subgroup. The denominator is the number of people tested in each subgroup.
‡ Viral load suppression is defined as HIV RNA <1,000 copies per ml of plasma. The denominator for viral suppression is the number of PLHIV in each age group.

Prevalence of HIV among adults age 15-64 years was 1.2%, 1.5% among females and 0.8% among males.

Prevalence of viral load suppression (VLS) among people living with HIV (PLHIV) age 15-64 years in South West Zone was 43.1%, 49.2% among females and 29.4% among males.
HIV prevalence was the highest among females age 45-49 years at 2.6% and the highest among males age 45-49 years at 2.1%. The HIV prevalence gender disparity between females and males was greatest among younger adults, with females age 20-24 years (0.9%) having slightly over 4 times the prevalence of males in the same age group (0.2%).

* The error bars show the 95% CIs (confidence intervals), the intervals within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.

HIV prevalence among persons age 15-64 years by zone and state

Among adults age 15-64 years, HIV prevalence varied by state across South West Zone, ranging from 1.6% in Ogun State to 0.8% in Ekiti State.

* The 95% CI (confidence interval) indicates the interval within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time.
VLS among PLHIV was the highest among females age 45-54 years at 66.6% and the highest among males age 55-64 years at 47.7%.

Among PLHIV age 15-64 years, VLS varied by state across South West Zone, ranging from 44.9% in Lagos State to 37.3% in Osun State.
CONCLUSIONS

- HIV prevalence estimates varied by state in South West Zone, with the highest prevalence in Ogun State and the lowest prevalence in Ekiti State.

- In South West Zone, slightly more than 4 out of 10 PLHIV achieved viral suppression.

- South West Zone will focus efforts on ensuring those infected with achieve viral suppression, minimizing the risk for HIV transmission and moving Nigeria closer to controlling the HIV epidemic.

RESPONSE RATES AND HIV TESTING METHODS

Of 17,621 eligible households in South West Zone, 93.5% completed the household interview. Of 19,032 eligible women and 16,058 eligible men age 15-64 years, 81.1% of women and 71.2% of men were both interviewed and tested for HIV.

HIV prevalence testing was conducted in each household using a serological rapid diagnostic testing algorithm based on Nigeria’s National HIV Testing Guidelines, with laboratory confirmation of seropositive samples using a supplemental assay.

The Government of Nigeria is grateful to all citizens who agreed to be part of NAIIS. Their dedication and willingness will help improve the lives of all Nigerians.

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